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Troop Pullback Accord Signed at Kilometer 101; Kissinger, Sadat Plan Separate Missions to Syria

Agreement Limits Forces, Types of Weapons

By Henry Tanner

ON THE CAIRO-SUEZ HIGHWAY, Egypt, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The chiefs of staff of the Egyptian and Israeli Armies, flanked by United Nations general and two American diplomats, put their signatures here today to an agreement on the disengagement of their tangled military forces on the Suez Canal.

The agreement gives the military representatives of the two sides five days to work out the practical details of the actual disengagement. Their talks will be held at this checkpoint, which is called Kilometer 101 because that is the distance from Cairo.

Disengagement operations will begin two days after the end of the talks here and must be completed within 40 days, according to today's text.

The one-hour signing ceremony took place in the same heavily guarded UN tent next to the highway where generals of the two sides signed a cease-fire agreement on Nov. 11.

Gamery and Elazar. Today's signers were Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamery of Egypt and Lt. Gen. David Elazar of Israel. Lt. Gen. Ensis Silasvuo, the Finnish commander of the UN Emergency Force, presided at the ceremony.

The Americans present were Carlyle Mohr, a legal counselor of the State Department, and Harold Saunders, the Middle East expert on the White House staff of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. They had come to Cairo this morning from Israel. Mr. Saunders carried a large manila envelope containing the documents to be signed as he entered the tent ahead of the Egyptian and Israeli generals.

Photographers were not allowed to enter the closed tent, contrary to the cease-fire signing ceremony in November. The Egyptian side, it was reported, did not want to have pictures taken.

The agreement signed here was one of two texts that have come out of Mr. Kissinger's week of whirlwind diplomacy. The second text, which deals with the size of the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the "disengagement zone" and the number and categories of heavy weapons they are permitted to keep, was signed in Jerusalem this morning by Premier Golda Meir and Lt. Gen. Elazar, both in the presence of Mr. Kissinger. This second text is expected to be kept secret for some time.

The document signed by General Gamery and Elazar was made possible, it is understood, by detailed maps, it defines the new positions that the armed forces of the two sides and the UNEF will occupy in the Sinai.

The document states that both the Egyptian forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal and the Israeli forces on the western side of the Sinai will be limited in armament and numerical strength. It is understood that Israeli forces will withdraw to positions which would place them to the west of the Suez Canal, leaving the Sinai to be dominated by the Egyptian forces.

New York Times correspondent Bernard Gwertzman, traveling with Mr. Kissinger's party, quoted a senior U.S. official as saying the following points should be noted about the agreement: • The Egyptian zone on the east bank of the Suez Canal was eight to 12 kilometers deep.

• The United Nations buffer zone between Israeli and Egyptian forces was six to eight kilometers wide.

• The Israeli zone, eight to 12 kilometers wide, was also an area subject to arms control.

• In both arms control zones, both sides have exactly the same limitations.

Thus, if Egypt, as reported, is barred from ground-to-air missiles in its zone, the Israelis are also.

The senior official said that there were two likely reasons for Egypt's agreeing to rather limited military forces on the east bank.

One reason—which he rejected—was that Mr. Sadat was playing an "elaborate con game."

The other, which he accepted, was that Mr. Sadat was serious about exploring the possibility of a permanent peace.

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UN peace-keeping forces outside tent at Kilometer 101, where troop-withdrawal agreement was signed.

Sirica to Give Grand Jury Tape Case For Possible Prosecution as a Crime

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica announced today that he will recommend that a grand jury investigate the possibility of prosecuting suspected crimes in connection with the 18 1/2-minute gap in one of the presidential Watergate tapes and the House claims that two tape subpoenaed tapes do not exist.

It is the court's considered opinion that there is a distinct possibility that unlawful conduct by one or more persons exists here, Judge Sirica declared.

The judge suspended a hearing he began on Oct. 25 after the White House informed him it did not have tapes of a 20 1/2-minute telephone conversation that President Nixon had with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, then his reelection campaign director, and an April 16, 1973, Nixon meeting with John W. Dean 3d, then White House counsel.

During the District Court hearing, members of the White House staff and the Secret Service testified that the Mitchell conversation took place on a telephone extension that was not hooked into the White House taping system.

Today Judge Sirica said the evidence was "not yet conclusive" as to the reasons behind the failure of President Nixon to comply with the subpoena to produce the two tapes.

However, the judge emphasized that he was not making a "pariah" or "unlawful" finding. The court refrains absolutely from accusing any person or persons, and refrains as well from final conclusion that any unlawful conduct has occurred, he said.

"Rather, the court has concluded from the evidence before it that the possibility of unlawful tampering with or suppression of evidence sufficiently strong to merit a grand jury scrutiny."

White House Watergate lawyer James D. St. Clair said after the decision: "I think it is very appropriate and one that was recommended at the outset. I think the judge's statement is accurate."

The matter is not conclusive and it should be investigated by a grand jury. He was asked whether the President would testify if called by the grand jury.

After first declining to answer on the grounds that it was a hypothetical question, Mr. St. Clair said: "If a subpoena is issued, I will comply with it."

Before the judge suspended the hearing, Mr. St. Clair today conducted a long, highly technical cross-examination of members of a six-man panel of experts who had investigated the 18 1/2-minute gap in a tape of a June 20, 1972, conversation between the President and H. R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff.

On Tuesday the experts reported as their unanimous finding that the obliteration of 18 1/2 minutes of the tape was the result of at least five separate erasures and re-recordings in the tape.

There have been published reports that the Joint Chiefs were angry and frustrated because Mr. Kissinger tended to keep to himself details of new diplomatic contacts with China and the Soviet Union, the winding down of the Vietnam war and the strategic arms limitation talks.

The liaison office which Adm. Weller headed was closed after the Joint Chiefs were spying on Mr. Kissinger's operation. An investigation begun by former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, now an adviser to Mr. Nixon, reportedly concluded there was no such intent by the Joint Chiefs.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer said the "roughs and carbon copies and things of that kind" dealt with the military situation in Vietnam, Cambodia and other areas. "They were essentially useless," the admiral said, because "I had already received messages and memoranda and in some cases talked to Dr. Kissinger and the NSC staff about these matters."

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Moorer Says He Got Diverted Data



Adm. Thomas H. Moorer

any instructions or given any orders, either directly or implied, to anyone to supply me unauthorized information," Adm. Moorer said.

The admiral said some White House documents arrived on his desk because Mary Yeoman, Lt. Charles R. Radford, a clerk in the Joint Chiefs liaison office within the National Security Council, would type an extra copy of all documents he prepared. The extra copy would be delivered by Rear Adm. Robert O. Weller, Yeoman Radford's boss, Adm. Moorer said.

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U.S. Optimistic on Damascus' Attitude Attention Focuses on Golan Front

By Bernard Gwertzman

LUXOR, Egypt, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt both said today that they would press Syria to enter into disengagement talks with Israel similar to those that ended successfully with the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli

separation of forces agreement this morning. Speaking to newsmen in Aswan, Mr. Sadat said the "cease-fire" should be followed by disengagement on the Syrian front. He said that he would inform Syrian leaders on Sunday, when he goes to Damascus, that the United States "was prepared to make the same effort on disengagement on the Syrian front that it made on the Egyptian front."

Mr. Kissinger, standing next to

News Analysis Israeli Officials Are Pleased, Hopeful Over New Accord

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Viewed from Jerusalem, the disengagement accord signed with Egypt today holds out the promise of a genuinely observed cease-fire and the possibility of much more. The widespread initial reaction here is that Israel got a good deal at a bargain price.

This sentiment is especially strong among the officials who participated in the exhausting weeklong negotiations that led to the agreement. They are in the main pragmatic, and some years of diplomatic frustration and ineffectiveness have resulted in a fundamental distrust of Arab motives. Nonetheless, they seemed pleased by the provisions of the agreement, gratified by the manner in which it was reached and hopeful that it can provide the basis for a similar compromise with Syria.

Some are even flirting with the notion that the agreement reflects a genuine reordering of priorities in Egypt. One of these perennially skeptical men speculated today that it is possible that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has made a fundamental decision to concentrate his attention on rebuilding his country economically and socially, rather than militarily.

"It is possible—just possible—that he has decided to get the Israeli issue partly out of the way so he can focus on other things," the official said. "If that is true, then this agreement means more than any of us realize."

Although they are less likely to discuss it, the agreement marks a watershed of sorts in Israeli thinking as well. It is the first time since 1967 that Israel has voluntarily agreed to withdraw an inch from the Arab

After the news conference, Mr. Kissinger came to this city to enter into disengagement talks with Israel. He has expressed a readiness to deal with Syria once Syria turns over a list of the prisoners it captured during the October war.

On the way to Aswan from Israel this morning, a senior American official said that Syria had given an indication that it was "thinking much more seriously than ever before" about entering into disengagement talks with Israel.

The official told newsmen that the optimism stemmed in part from a cable received by Mr. Kissinger this morning reporting on Syrian reaction to disengagement.

"One Front" Cited. But American officials also believed that now that the Egyptians had concluded a disengagement agreement with Israel, the Syrians would find it more difficult to remain isolated from the negotiations since Egypt could be expected to press hard for their entering into talks. Mr. Sadat has always—and he did again today—referred to Syria and Egypt as "one front."

A clearer picture of Syria's intentions about negotiations and the Israeli prisoners was expected to emerge after Mr. Sadat and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

be India. Its reserves of foreign currency were only \$722 million in June, the last month for which figures are available. But its increased cost for oil alone this year is estimated by the World Bank to approach \$1 billion.

India will have to cut its consumption of both oil and fertilizer—and the fertilizer cutbacks could hurt worse than those of oil.

India has improved its farm production in recent years primarily through use of so-called miracle seeds for growing grain. So long as fields sown with such seeds get adequate fertilizer, their yields increase sharply. If the fertilizer dwindles, the grain wilts.

Thailand may be hit from (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Experts Say Soaring Oil Prices Threaten Third World With Disaster

By Richard Reston and Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—From the factories of Sao Paulo in Brazil to the plains of India and Bangladesh, the world's less developed countries are facing a bleak prospect.

Unless something is done to roll back or mitigate the sharply higher prices recently imposed for oil, the economies of these nations will be wrecked within months. Their already crippling poverty will assume the dimensions of a plague.

That is the assessment of U.S. government experts. It is based in studies by international agencies that are being kept private lest they spread panic in poor nations.

Industry, Agriculture to Suffer, Raising Specter of Mass Starvation

Applications of the higher oil prices announced. "In the United States, it means we may have to ride the bus instead of drive. In Japan and Europe, it could mean recession. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, it means disaster," a high U.S. official said.

"The rescue mission needed in these countries will dwarf the Marshall Plan," said John W. Sevel, vice-president of the Overseas Development Council, a nonprofit group based in Washington.

A secret analysis of the oil needs of 59 less developed countries by the staff of the World Bank concludes that the new higher prices will inflate the bill

for the oil and oil products these nations were planning to import this year to \$14.5 billion, compared with \$6.2 billion in 1973.

Officials at the bank declined to make the study available, but a copy was obtained from another source.

The increase in the cost of oil—28.7 billion—would be enough to wipe out all the foreign aid, roughly \$6.5 billion, that these countries are scheduled to get this year.

have enough cash or borrowing power to purchase the oil they need at the higher prices, and will simply have to do without a large share of their normal supply.

Others face a critical choice. They must either reduce oil imports and suffer losses in production and jobs or cut back imports of other badly needed products, including food and fertilizer.

The oil crisis would be sufficiently disastrous for these countries by itself. But it is coming on the heels of an already serious food shortage in many countries.

Meanwhile, the worldwide oil shortage is cutting deeply into production of fertilizer, for which petroleum is a major raw material, and some countries will have difficulty getting adequate supplies at any price.

Thus, the total bill for food, fertilizer and oil needed by these countries could increase by \$14 billion this year.

Among the hardest hit will be India. Its reserves of foreign currency were only \$722 million in June, the last month for which figures are available.

No Referendum Held in Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya, Jan. 18 (AP).—Libya today appeared to have shelved its planned referendum over the proposed Libya-Tunisia merger.

No votes were held in Tripoli today—the day for which the referendum had been set. Until Wednesday, the state-controlled press had announced that it would be held today. But yesterday, the media made no mention of it or even of its postponement.

After Iran Oil Deal Collapses

Belgian Premier, Socialist Ministers Resign

From Wire Dispatches
BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—Premier Edmond Leburton and the eight other Socialist ministers in Belgium's coalition government have resigned, Labor Minister Ernest Gilman told the national radio tonight.

He said the Socialist ministers would inform their Social Christian and Liberal colleagues of their decision at an emergency cabinet meeting tonight.

The resignations effectively tore Belgium's three-party coalition apart in a crisis over Iran's

decision not to take part in a joint project to build a \$200-million oil refinery in eastern Belgium, near Liege.

It was announced here on Wednesday that Iran had canceled the project, but government officials said today that the cancellation occurred before the Belgian government had made its position on the plan known to Iran. The reaffirmation of the rejection took into account the Belgian stance on the project, relayed to Iran yesterday, which included a request for further negotiations.

The refinery has been a major political issue here and the cancellation produced turmoil within Premier Leburton's government. The premier reported on the situation to King Baudouin for more than two hours this afternoon.

After his audience with the king, the premier started a series of consultations with leading government members and leaders of his own Socialist party.

Mr. Leburton said that Manouché Elghal, chairman of the National Iranian Oil Co., sent a message to the Belgian Economic Ministry today, saying that Iran was abandoning the project because Belgium had asked for further negotiations on "certain conditions" which it found unacceptable.

There has been opposition to the plan by the two parties in the ruling coalition with the Socialists, but, after the oil crisis gave a new urgency to the project, the Socialists' partners gave their approval on the condition that the refinery, which was to be completed by 1980, would have guaranteed for indefinite supplies of crude oil.

After a 10-hour, all-night cabinet session called by Mr. Leburton Tuesday to meet a Jan. 15 deadline set by the Iranians, the government said it was willing to back the \$200 million project provided supply and price conditions would be adequate.

The government said the final decision would have to be approved by the Belgian parliament, the Socialist and Liberal parties.

At first it was believed that the Iranians were irked that the government had missed the deadline by a few hours, but Economics Minister Willy Claes, a Socialist and an architect of the plan, said tonight it was because the cabinet had imposed new conditions when it gave its approval on Wednesday.

The Socialist partners, the Social Christians and the Liberals, consider the plan as state interference in the private sector of the economy.

W. Germany, Russia Clear Iran Gas Deal

BONN, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Soviet Union and West Germany agreed today to join in a multi-million-dollar deal with Iran involving natural gas supplies to the Germans.

Bonn Economics Minister Hans Friderichs reported the agreement to newsmen at the end of four days of talks by a Soviet-German economic commission he co-chaired with Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir Novikov.

Mr. Friderichs mentioned no sums. He said details can be settled only after talks with Iran, but that the deal would involve large-scale Iranian overland supplies of natural gas to the Soviet Union.

In turn, the Russians would pipe smaller amounts of their own natural gas overland to West Germany, which needs gas and equipment for Soviet raw materials and energy resources.

He said the gas deal was the most important result of the discussions, which ended with talks between Mr. Novikov and Chancellor Willy Brandt today.

Mr. Novikov and Mr. Friderichs also signed a paper worked out by joint and host country experts and general guidelines for greatly increased long-term economic cooperation.

The paper foresees exchanges of West German investment funds, know-how, consumer goods, machines, industrial plants and equipment for Soviet raw materials and energy resources.

In a joint news conference with Mr. Novikov, Mr. Friderichs said the biggest Soviet-German cooperation project so far discussed—a steel complex in Russia—is still engaged on financing details. However, he said technical and economic issues have been cleared for the 2.3-billion-mark (\$850 million) deal.

West Germany would construct the steel complex at Kursk, 300 miles southeast of Moscow, which was the scene of World War II's biggest tank battle between the Russians and Nazi Germany.

British-Italian 'Fuel War' Strands Tourists, but Flights Will Resume

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The Department of Trade and Industry said tonight Italian charter planes would be refused entry in Britain, thus apparently ending a "fuel war" between the two countries that had stranded hundreds of British tourists.

A spokesman for the Association of British Travel Agents said the decision probably would mean that charter flights between Italy and Britain would be back to normal tomorrow following today's disruptions.

"We assume that the Italian authorities will now lift their ban on British charter aircraft and that services will operate normally tomorrow," he said.

The decision followed a ban on British charter flights into Italy which was announced in Rome midnight Thursday in retaliation for Britain's refusal earlier this month to refuel a plane operated by the Italian charter firm SAM.

British airport officials said SAM's fuel quota had been cut like other lines by 35 percent according to a new allocation system to cope with the oil shortage.

Earlier, Laborite Edward Bishop spoke about Britain being treated in "a most humiliating way" by one of its Common Market partners.

"We want less harmonization and a little more harmony inside the alliance," Mr. Bishop said.

Meanwhile, several hundred tourists waited at airports for flights to Italy.



PRESS BRIEFING—Commander of UN Mid-East Forces, Gen. Ensi Sillasy, announcing to newsmen at Kilometer 101 the signing Friday of troop-withdrawal agreement.

Israeli Officials Are Pleased, Hopeful Over New Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

territory it occupied in the six-day war. It is the first time that Israel has placed its faith in something other than its own strength and the merits of a strong military position. Although Israel has expressed its willingness to take such steps before, this is the first time it has signed a document committing it to carry them out.

The agreement thus represents a quiet revolution in Israeli official thinking. In the opinion of seasoned observers here, it would not have been possible without the sobering impact of the October war and, perhaps even more significantly, the personality of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

More than any of the many mediators before him, Mr. Kissinger has managed to win the confidence and respect of the Israeli authorities. It is not because he is Jewish, which, if anything, qualifies him for even more critical scrutiny here. It is an outgrowth of the determined but tactful manner in which he has sought to bridge the gap between the Israelis and the Arabs. Mr. Kissinger has played straight with them and fairly represented their views to the other side.

Rightist Opposition
There is still skepticism here, of course. The rightist opposition is vigorously opposed to both the terms of the agreement and the hurried fashion in which it was reached. This view was reflected in the critical editorials printed today in both the mass-circulation afternoon papers, *Ma'ariv* and *Yedioth Aharnoth*.

At a house of the October war, Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, announced today he was quitting the army to protest the government's agreement to withdraw Israeli forces from the Suez battlefield, wire dispatches said.

(Minutes after Egyptian and Israeli generals signed the disengagement pact, a spokesman for Gen. Sharon said the controversial tank commander was taking off his uniform "because he disagrees with Israel's giving in.")

[The spokesman, speaking for Gen. Sharon and for the Likud, the general's rightist opposition party, said, which challenged Premier Golda Meir in the

exchange, Israel gave up a major trump card: its foothold on the western bank of the canal. It is a clear concession, and the further withdrawal to a line 20 miles east of the canal makes it even more generous. But the area west of the canal was captured for precisely this purpose: to have something to give back.

Like Thailand, Kenya can expect to suffer some reduction in its earnings from tourism.

Little Help Seen
What hope is there for alleviating the situation? The United States and other big, industrialized countries—saddled as they are with their own problems—are not likely to do much to step up their assistance to the poor nations. The key to any solution must rest with the oil-producing nations, particularly Saudi Arabia and the other Middle Eastern oil powers.

The major oil-producing nations, by some estimates, can expect to almost quadruple their oil income this year, increasing it to \$38.2 billion from last year's estimated \$22.7 billion.

If these nations could be persuaded to pour some of that money into development assistance to the poor countries, the problems of the underdeveloped countries would be diminished.

This also would hold an advantage for the big industrialized countries, since it would per-

mit the poorer nations to continue their purchases of machinery, food and manufactured goods and thereby help the big countries meet their own big oil bills.

The Arab nations, which have always identified themselves with the less developed Third World, have indicated a willingness to consider some such action.

But so far the amount of money mentioned by the Arabs has been on the order of \$100 million to \$200 million.

Manager Aid Assailed
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The United States today criticized the oil-producing nations for "meager" contributions to the UN Development Program (UNDP).

Ambassador Clyde Ferguson told the UNDP General Council there were countries with "abundant mineral resources" and high per capita gross national product which could afford to increase their contributions "many times over."

"The oil-producing countries are the most obvious examples," he said, noting indications that their incomes would rise "even higher in the very near future"—an allusion to soaring oil prices.

But none of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) contributed more than \$1 million a year to UNDP, which this year expects to receive a total of more than \$300 million from donor nations.

Pact Limits Size of Forces

Suez Troop Pullback Accord Is Signed

(Continued from Page 1)
as a final peace agreement," but constitutes a first step toward peace under Resolution 338 of the UN Security Council.

Resolution 338, which the council adopted on Oct. 22, called on the parties to start immediately with the implementation of the council's basic Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1947, calling for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and for just and lasting peace with secure and recognized boundaries.

The reference to Resolution 338, in the last paragraph of the text signed here today, thus provides a formal linkage of today's agreement with the overall settlement desired by Egypt and the other Arab countries.

It is believed that this linkage was made more specific in verbal undertakings made by Mr. Kissinger in behalf of the Israeli and Egyptian governments.

"I wouldn't say the signing is an historical moment," Gen. Elazar said, appearing somber. "The future will tell it is an historical agreement."

No cease-fire violation was reported today for the first time since the war last fall, UPI reported. The signing touched off wild celebrations by frontline soldiers. An Israeli national radio reporter on the front said Egyptian troops fired their rifles into the air and sent up fireworks.

Israeli troops, most of them mobilized reservists, said they were very happy and hoped the agreement would speed up their release from uniform.

Israeli elections, said Gen. Sharon was quitting the army by Sunday and would hold a press conference to denounce the disengagement.

But in general, the optimistic official reaction to the agreement seems to be mirrored among ordinary Israelis. Mr. Meir's Labor party seems certain of winning a clear majority in support of the agreement when the issue is debated in the parliament on Tuesday.

For Israel, the major benefits of the agreement include the following:

• A stabilization of the cease-fire and an end to the so-called war of attrition along the canal front. This is expected to lead in the near future to at least a partial demobilization of the reserves and a boost for both the national economy and morale.

• A militarily defensible front line, not as good as the Suez Canal itself, perhaps, but defensible with limited forces.

• The beginning of a normalization of its relations with Egypt and, Israelis feel, another dent made in the pan-Arab policy of not negotiating with Israel.

• A major involvement of American prestige with the outcome of the situation in the Middle East. The Israelis acknowledge that this has always been implicit in the fabric of Israeli-American relations, but they feel it is more visible than ever in the wake of Mr. Kissinger's personal efforts.

The Israelis feel they have substantial assurance that Egypt will not again blockade the strategic straits of Bab el Mandeb, as it did during the October war. They also expect Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal and eventually rebuild the shattered states along the banks as a further indication of normalization in the area.

In exchange, Israel gave up a major trump card: its foothold on the western bank of the canal. It is a clear concession, and the further withdrawal to a line 20 miles east of the canal makes it even more generous. But the area west of the canal was captured for precisely this purpose: to have something to give back.

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Gen. Dayan said that he personally never regarded the Suez Canal as a boundary or line. "I always thought that an arrangement should be found so that Egypt would command the canal and operate it," he said.

Egyptian Version Given
CAIRO, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Egypt's semi-official Middle East

News Agency today published version of the troop disengagement agreement. It was substantially the same as the text published in Israel, but it omitted reference to the reduction of Egyptian and Israeli forces' armaments in parts of the Sinai.

The agency quoted foreign stations as the source of its version of the agreement.

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Is Signatures Raise Questions Nixon Foundation Accountant Reports Tax Agency Audit

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service is auditing the tax returns of Richard Nixon Foundation, according to President Nixon's personal tax returns, Arthur H. Blech, the President's accountant, closed yesterday.

The foundation, created in 1969, was to finance and construct a library to house Mr. Nixon's presidential papers, is a relatively small operation so far, according to its tax returns. Its net worth at the end of 1972, the latest year for which the figures are available, was \$14.43 million. The returns of foundations are completely confidential. One of the IRS' most sensitive secrets is kept by the IRS, another, containing information about income and outgo, is available for public inspection at the office.

The public portions of the tax returns of the Richard Nixon Foundation raise a number of questions about its operations.

Legal Requirement

The returns also appear, on their face, to contain errors and omissions, a considerable amount of information required by law to be included.

No return at all was filed by the foundation in 1969, despite the fact that revenue officials were clear statutory requirement that returns be filed for the first year of any organization that has been granted tax-exempt status. Among the many other failures reported what appeared to be a failure to file a return for the year of the \$200,000 paid by a foundation to Mr. Nixon's other, Edward, assertedly for services in inspecting sites for the library. The payments Edward Nixon were disclosed in a separate report that the foundation was required to make California authorities.

The tax returns for the foundation were prepared by Frank Amaro Jr. and Mr. Blech, the same lawyer and accountant, respectively, who worked on the President's personal tax returns.

Too Busy

Mr. Blech refused to answer questions about the foundation's returns on the grounds that he did not have time to view the returns because he was busy supplying information about Mr. Nixon's personal tax returns to the IRS and the congressional Joint Committee on



CALIFORNIA DRAMA—Young woman at right clings to debris while awaiting rescue by policemen from raging flood water in Runsmuir, in northern California, this week. She was subsequently pulled to safety.

Storms Batter U.S. Northwest; 16 Dead, Damage Is Heavy

SEATTLE, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sixteen deaths and millions of dollars in damage have been caused by winter storms in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana.

More rain and strong winds hit the Pacific Coast today as clean-up efforts continued from the storms, which had abated yesterday.

Nine persons died Wednesday night when a mudslide near Canyonville, Ore., swept away a telephone company blockhouse where they were working. Oregon Gov. Tom McCall said damage in the state was about \$35 million.

California Gov. Ronald Reagan declared four northern counties disaster areas, and officials estimated damage at \$19 million.

In Seattle, federal officials said damage was so extensive that no estimates have yet been prepared.

Although the new rains were heavy, weathermen predicted that the impact would not be as severe as from the earlier storm.

Oil Reserves Of U.S. Navy Seen Periled

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—A Navy officer who has submitted his resignation to protest administration policy told Congress yesterday that new wells drilled by the Standard Oil Co. of California may be draining oil from the Elk Hills Petroleum Reserve.

Mr. Kirby Brant, deputy director of the Office of Naval Petroleum and Shale Reserves, said there was nothing illegal about the company's operation because "they're drilling on their own land," but a contract provision may give the Navy a weapon to stop further production.

"We want to keep the oil in the ground," he said. Mr. Brant, testifying reluctantly under oath in response to a subpoena of the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, explained that he had submitted his resignation because of opposition to an administration proposal to develop the Elk Hills Reserve for production during the present energy crisis.

Oil Could Be Vital

"I firmly believe that the present law reserving this oil for national defense (which I read with good historical backing as being equivalent to saying 'war') is wise and that peaceful exploitation of the naval petroleum reserves might well cost lives in some future armed conflict," his letter of resignation said.

"Consequently, I have become increasingly resentful of the fact that obedience to my superiors and loyalty to the administration have forced me to lend assistance, however small, to subverting that law or changing it."

The officer, who had been quoted by the Los Angeles Times and the International Herald Tribune on Monday as having said he refused to "write any more lies" in support of administration policy, explained:

"In that effort [of interpretation] I played a part in arriving at wording which it was felt would comply with the statutes. I felt I should not contribute my expertise to policy which I disagree with."

He suggested there had been other instances in which he had been influenced to write "less than the truth," but he gave no examples.



Gov. Ronald Reagan

Reagan Starts National Trip To Test His Political Future

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Gov. Ronald Reagan embarked today on a national tour that will test his chances of survival as a national political figure after he leaves office at the end of the year.

The conservative Republican, now in his second four-year term, could run again, but he has said repeatedly that he will not. He has suggested several times that he may return to what he calls "the mashed-potato circuit"—speeches on successive nights before dinner audiences.

Political sources here have assumed for a year, as Gov. Reagan insisted that he would not run for re-election as governor,

Senators Find Watergate Undercuts Public Confidence

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The thing that troubles most of us, Mr. Eileen McConnell, a retired schoolteacher in Winfield, Kan., told Sen. Robert Dole recently, "is that we don't know what he did to believe."

Mr. McConnell was talking about the fuel shortage, but a businessman sitting next to her in the Winfield Chamber of Commerce made the kind of remark that Sen. Dole heard frequently during a tour of small towns in northeastern Kansas.



Dino Martin Jr.

Dean Martin Son Arrested for Arms Possession

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP).—Dino Martin, 32-year-old son of the singer Dean Martin, was arrested today on a charge of illegal possession of firearms after federal agents reported finding machine guns and a cannon at his home.

Young Martin, a premedical student, entered no plea in the case and was released on \$5,000 bond.

Agents confiscated five machine guns, a 20-mm cannon and a supply of ammunition at his home, according to a spokesman at the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau of the Treasury Department.

A spokesman for Mr. Martin said he kept a private gun collection at his Beverly Hills home as a hobby.

In Washington, a spokesman for the bureau said an undercover agent purchased an M-16 rifle and a North Korean-made AK-47 machine gun from Mr. Martin for \$675 on Wednesday.

The agent returned to Mr. Martin's house yesterday with a search warrant, made the arrest and confiscated the weapons.

FBI Seeking Standby Powers For Use in a National Crisis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said the agency needs legislative authority to launch a secret counterintelligence operation in the event of a national crisis.

The proposal would place statutory limits on an operation that his predecessor, the late J. Edgar Hoover, conducted for three years without explicit legal authority. The proposal also would put Congress on record in favor of such tactics.

In an interview, Mr. Kelley said the proposal is being drafted for presentation to Attorney General William B. Saxbe. It will be part of an FBI report to Mr. Saxbe on the counterintelligence operation against the "new left" movement from 1968 to 1971 and against some other groups for varying periods of time.

Unforeseen Emergency

Mr. Kelley said the proposal is an effort to fill a vacuum between existing federal law and an unforeseen national emergency.

As he described it, the legislation would establish a review board whose members would be determined by Congress. If the FBI sensed a crisis situation, and felt that no existing law authorized action to prevent it, the agency would ask the board to declare an emergency.

Cars Bombed in Athens

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP).—Four bombs blasted the cars of a Romanian and three American diplomats here early today, police sources reported.

Pennsylvania Dealers Suspect Major Oil Firms of Hoarding

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—The Pennsylvania Service Station Dealers Association said yesterday that it has found substantial amounts of gasoline, diesel fuel and heating oil hidden in the underground tanks of 30 to 40 abandoned gas stations in and around Philadelphia.

John T. O'Donnell, controller of the group, said that it has not found out how the fuel is hidden, but he made it clear that the service station operators suspect that the major oil companies are secretly hoarding fuel. He noted that most of the 30 to 40 stations are owned by major companies; he named Mobil, Gulf, Texaco, Sunoco and Arco.

Similar hoarding has been alleged in Connecticut, where the state attorney general, Robert K. Killian, said an investigation had "confirmed suspicions we have had for some time that millions of gallons of gasoline are being squirreled away." He did not elaborate.

The Pennsylvania operators have approached only one company, Mobil, about the supposed hoarding. Mobil said that it "allowed a distributor to store some oil in the tanks" of one station, but it asserted: "Mobil... is not using abandoned stations to store excess product."

Consumer rights advocate Ralph Nader and a Federal Trade Commission official yesterday challenged the credibility of energy

Johnson's Grave Has Simple Stone

STONEWALL, Texas, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Workers today erected a simple pink granite tombstone over the grave of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. There was no ceremony.

Mr. Johnson's widow, Lady Bird, was at their nearby ranch home while the stone was being placed. Aides said Mrs. Johnson will not make any public appearances for the next few days.

The former first lady is expected to spend Tuesday—the first anniversary of Mr. Johnson's death—with her daughter, Luci Johnson Nugent, her son-in-law Pat Nugent and her two grandchildren at the ranch.

No 'Truth' in Influx of Agents U.S. Denies Report in Times Of London on CIA Role in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The U.S. Embassy today categorically denied a report in the Times of London that there had been an influx of American intelligence men into Britain in recent months.

An embassy spokesman answering reporters' questions said: "As a general policy, the United States Embassy does not comment on news articles dealing with intelligence matters. The story in today's Times, however, is so outside the area of truth that it must be dealt categorically."

"There is absolutely no truth in the allegation that there has been an influx of American intelligence men into Britain in recent weeks or months."

"Furthermore, there are no American intelligence agents in the United Kingdom gathering information on activities of the British trade union movement."

Foreign Office View

A Foreign Office spokesman said, "We are confident there is no truth in these allegations."

A spokesman for Scotland Yard declined comment.

The Times report said that American fears about the economic crisis in Britain and the increase of Arab extremist attacks have led to a sharp rise during the last three months in the number of CIA operatives in Britain.

The report added that one purpose of the agents' transfer had been to gather information on "subversive elements" operating within the British trade union movement.

The Times report was based at least in part on remarks by Miles Copeland, whom it identified as a former senior CIA agent. Mr. Copeland has denied ever being a CIA agent, although

Mondale Weighs 1976 Democratic Presidential Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sen. Walter F. Mondale has been the second earliest entrant into the 1976 presidential race by authorizing formation of a committee to finance a study of his chances.

The 46-year-old Minnesota Democrat also indicated that, if he decides to run, he will follow the lead of George McGovern and declare formal candidacy far ahead of the traditional starting time of January of the election year.

"Being relatively unknown, I'd have to get into it earlier than some other candidates," he said.

Like Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., who formed an exploratory committee last year, Sen. Mondale stands well back in his party's presidential field.

But unlike Sen. Percy, Sen. Mondale may have an easier road ahead. Those leading him in the polls—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie and Sen. George McGovern, possibly Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Gov. George C. Wallace—are questionable 1976 candidates.

Asked how his plans would be affected by a Kennedy candidacy, Sen. Mondale said, "If I decide to go, I would do so regardless of who else got in." But he conceded that a Kennedy candidacy would diminish his own chances.

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Criticism Grows Harsher

Soviet Press Portrays U.S. As Reeling From Problems

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (NYT).—For the ordinary Soviet citizen, the ideological message in his daily newspapers is clear: The United States is a good place to keep in touch with, but no place to live.

The Soviet Union, which has accused Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn of trying to sabotage East-West accommodation with his critical new book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," has become increasingly harsh toward the United States in its official press during the last few months.

Some criticisms evoke the sardonic rhetoric that characterized the cold war. Nonetheless, the image of the United States, which mellowed appreciably before Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev visited the United States in June, is still

considered by Western diplomats as more balanced than it was several years ago.

Americans have been portrayed in the Soviet press this week as reeling from the energy crisis, rampant inflation, mass strikes, growing unemployment and soaring medical bills, as well as from such old reliable ailments as capitalist collusion and widespread racism.

At the same time, Soviet readers have been told about American scientific achievements and new projects for Soviet-American cooperation.

The overall tone suggests that American capitalism is busy fending off terminal collapse. Much of the pessimism is lifted in fragments straight from the U.S. press. The Soviet press habitually quotes foreign articles to back up its own viewpoint.

Skylab 3 Gyroalters Again

Falters Again

HOUSTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A Skylab control gyroscope faltered again today, but mission control remained optimistic that the mechanism would last the final three weeks of the flight.

Ground controllers said they exhausted their "bag of tricks" for preventing the malfunction, which began seven weeks ago. It was the second day in a row the gyro faltered, but it did not prevent controllers from scheduling a photo survey of the earth today.

Ed. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Dr. Edward G. Gibson and Lt. Col. William R. Pogue slept two hours late on their day off today and planned to take their weekly showers and rest most of the day except for the picture sweep and several hours of sun watching.

Heath Invites Union Chiefs to Economic Talks

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan has invited trade union leaders to talks on Monday about Britain's industrial and economic crisis.

Energy Minister Lord Carrington will also attend the talks. Mr. Heath told the House of Commons today.

The discussions will center on the three-day work week in industry, the general economic situation and union attitudes.

From exchanges in Parliament it appeared certain that Mr. Heath had ruled out calling a general election on Feb. 1, the earliest possible date and the one that had been most widely tipped.

Huntley Has Surgery

BILLINGS, Mont., Jan. 18 (AP).—Chet Huntley, 62, former NBC television news anchor, underwent surgery for abdominal cancer yesterday, a spokesman for St. Vincent's Hospital here said today. Mr. Huntley was reported to be in satisfactory condition. Mr. Huntley retired from NBC in 1969.

Saigon Force Lands, Removes Chinese Flag on Disputed Isle

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (WP).—A spokesman for the South Vietnamese Navy said today that units had landed and removed a Chinese flag from a disputed island in the Paracel group.

The Chinese, who had reported being occupying the island, already left when the South Vietnamese landed, he said. Two South Vietnamese were seen during the area in the direction of the island about 30 miles from the coast.

Trung Hien, a government spokesman, told reporters today that his government only trying to make sure its rights were not violated. If there were violations, he said, "we can be assured that we will take the necessary conditions."

He said that a Chinese flag had been planted on the island, if the Chinese did nothing to remove it, the flag was not to be a piece of cloth.

A naval spokesman said that more South Vietnamese ships had been dispatched to the island to join the two ships already there. Saturday, he said, more ships would be sent to the island, bringing South Vietnamese strength in the archipelago up to 11 ships.

He said that the Chinese had been dispatched Friday to a destroyer, two destroyers and a landing craft, the spokesman said.

He denied reports of clashes between the Chinese and South Vietnamese and that South Vietnamese warships were there only to watch sea movements. He said that could be launched over innocent incidents and, therefore, his government was being misled.

Paracels are more than 100 miles from the mainland in the South China Sea—almost as far from the coast of Vietnam and China's Hainan Island. The islands, known for their large deposits of oil, have been disputed for many years. The

possibility of large oil deposits under the South China Sea has made ownership of the Paracels a more important question.

Rockets hit Phnom Penh. Phnom Penh, Jan. 18 (AP).—Khmer Rouge insurgents fired two more rockets into the center of Phnom Penh this morning, killing one person and wounding four, the police reported.

More than 40 have been killed and hundreds wounded in almost daily rocket and shelling attacks on the capital since Dec. 33. Most of the attacks have been in the early morning.

One of the 122-mm rockets fired today hit the grounds of a high school, killing a laborer and wounding two persons. The second rocket exploded atop an apartment building, injuring two persons.

The military command said operations were continuing against insurgents entrenched five to seven miles northwest of the city, but no progress was reported.

—Sihanouk Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk has charged that a move is afoot to try to get U.S. air intervention on Cambodia on the "false pretext" that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong were involved in fighting there. Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said yesterday.

The Senate Democratic leader made public a telegram he received from Prince Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian chief of state, who now is heading forces seeking to topple the regime of Lon Nol.

Prince Sihanouk said, "I have the honor to affirm to you with complete sincerity and loyalty that the armed offensive against the regime of Lon Nol is purely a Cambodian affair, an operation in which the North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese Liberation Front have absolutely no part."

No such courtesy has been extended to former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew. In reporting the resignation of a Maryland court this week that Agnew be disbanded, Tass asserted that "bribe-taking and extortion penetrate all the spheres of American society"—and cited the magazine U.S. News and World Report as its source.

Tass also took the occasion of the birthday of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on Tuesday to report that despite civil rights legislation, "there was no essential improvement" in the lives of American blacks.

Yesterday, Tass weighed in with an article describing the "joyless and heavy" lot of American Indians and another characterizing the status of Spanish-speaking Americans as "stepchildren."

In detailing the Western energy crisis, the Soviet press has almost daily depicted Americans as shivering in the semi-darkness while their cars lie idle. The fuel shortage, the Soviet press insists, is actually the result of the American oil monopolies.



SWALLOWED UP—This man was so thoroughly engrossed in reading his book that he didn't notice the photographer who took an optical-illusion shot of him near the stone lions in Houston's Hermann Park.

Solzhenitsyn Assails Critics As Liars, Distorting His Work

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (WP).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn today called official accusations against him lies and accused the authorities of distorting his new book "The Gulag Archipelago." He said he was "enraged by the distorted picture of his work."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn also revealed that there are at least three additional sections to his new work, "The Gulag Archipelago." The edition of the book published in Paris last month is marked "I and II," and Mr. Solzhenitsyn today referred to previously unmentioned parts III, IV and V.

In a written statement made available to foreign correspondents, Mr. Solzhenitsyn blamed the Soviet security police, the KGB, for the fact that "The Gulag Archipelago" has been published now. And he invited the authorities to accept his invitation to look honestly at the crime of the past.

"What a catharsis it would be for the country!" the author wrote.

Attacker Read Book Much of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's statement is a refutation of specific accusations made against him in various official "edicts" published here this week. One of these attacks, he said, revealed that the critic had read a copy of his book which the KGB seized in Leningrad in August. This was clear, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, because the critic referred to unpub-

lished material in parts IV and V of the manuscript. Only after the KGB seized the manuscript, he said, did he decide to publish the book abroad. He called the KGB a reactionary force.

The woman who revealed where a copy of "Gulag" was hidden killed herself in Leningrad shortly afterward. She had been subjected to prolonged interrogation, according to an earlier statement from Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

"I saw a sign from God in their seizure of the book," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said. "It meant that the time had come."

He compared this sign to the witch's third apparition in Macbeth. The witch told the king that he "shall never vanquish'd be until Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane Hill shall come against him." Later the wood appeared to move on his castle.

Official statements have charged that Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book was deliberately withheld until last month to insure maximum publicity for it in the West. Spokesmen for the author have said the book was rushed into print as soon as Mr. Solzhenitsyn decided to publish it.

"The Bloody Past" The attacks against him and his book, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said today, revealed official fear of any open discussion of the past. "They reveal how tenaciously [the authorities] adhere to the bloody past, and how they want to drag this unlit sack into the future," he said. "Even the threat of moral condemnation—without any more serious punishment to those who participated in past crimes—is more than the authorities can bear, he charged.

Travel to Spain Up 6.3% MADRID, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A total of 34,560,406 foreigners visited Spain last year, an increase of 6.3 percent over the number of visitors in 1972. The country's total population is estimated at 34.5 million.

With Army, New Curbs, Arrests

Suharto Cracks Down on Jakarta Dissent

By Don Oberdorfer

JAKARTA, Jan. 18 (WP).—A growing exercise of governmental power and authority brought an uneasy peace here yesterday after two days of rioting, burning and looting during which 11 persons reportedly were killed and 101 injured.

With reinforcements from East Java, troops sealed off the university of Indonesia campus and displayed a much greater presence in the streets of the capital. Several youth leaders, including the chairman of the Indonesia University student council, were among more than 100 persons reported arrested yesterday.

Arrests continued today, and adult intellectuals and critics of the government were among those reported seized. Adm. Sudono, deputy chief of the security agency, told a student group that 410 persons are on a list to be arrested, including those thought to be members of the "brain trust" behind the rioting.

The orgy of destruction, largely directed against products and symbols of Japan, erupted during the state visit of Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka. He returned home yesterday morning. He went by helicopter to the airport from the Presidential Palace, where he had been confined for his safety since his arrival Monday night, canceling many scheduled outings.

Emergency Meeting President Suharto and his chief cabinet ministers and military advisers met in a closed-door emergency meeting.

The session produced a six-point program for the restoration of order. The plan, of which only a sketchy outline was made public, includes unspecified restrictions on the press and campus life as well as a pledge to begin legal proceedings against those responsible for the rioting. A new ban on demonstrations, which had been prohibited without effect on Monday and on several previous occasions, was also announced.

President Suharto named the ambassador to Washington, Sharif Tajib, as minister of education. Mr. Tajib reported he had good relations with students going back to the protest demonstra-

4th Man Named In Getty Case

ROME, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The police today charged a fourth man with kidnapping and gravely injuring Paul Getty 3d, grandson of the American oil billionaire.

They identified him as Giuseppe Lamana, 49, who was arrested two days ago on drug charges. Mr. Lamana was arrested after banknotes which formed part of the ransom for the boy's release were found in his cellar. He is believed to have been a member of a drug trafficking ring known as "the Calabrian band," which police say was connected with the kidnapping.

French Seize Ship BORDEAUX, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The Spanish trawler Sabana was seized by a French Navy minesweeper off the coast of southwest France yesterday for allegedly fishing inside the three-mile limit from which foreign fishermen are banned, maritime authorities here said.

Troubled Isle Bans Films on Assassinations

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The government of Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, troubled by a 19-day-old general strike and anti-government marches, yesterday banned the showing of two movies on this West Indies island.

One is "The Day of the Jackal," dealing with a fictional attempt on the life of the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The other is a version of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," which depicts the assassination of the ruler of ancient Rome.

Gertrude Findlay, secretary of the censorship board, said that the movies were banned—despite earlier permission to show them—because of present conditions on the island.

Park Offers Peace Plan to North Korea

SEOUL, Jan. 18 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park proposed today a pact with North Korea calling for peaceful coexistence until the eventual attainment of national unification.

Mr. Park made the offer at a news conference when he was asked to comment on Pyongyang's repeated call for a peace treaty to replace the 1953 truce agreement.

This was South Korea's first proposal for a nonaggression pact with the North, although Pyongyang had previously made a similar bid several times.

The North Korean proposal, first made in 1963, was different from Mr. Park's plan in that it called for U.S. withdrawals and mutual troop reductions. In 1972, Pyongyang changed to the peace treaty idea.

Mr. Park said that the proposed nonaggression pact should contain "pledge to the whole world by both sides to absolutely refrain from armed aggression on the other side." It should promise that "both sides never interfere with each other's internal affairs" and a provision that the present armistice agreement "be kept in force under any circumstances."

In contrast, the peace treaty, as first proposed officially by North Korea in late 1972, would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the South and mutual reductions of troops to the level of 100,000 men.

Commenting on the North's proposal, Mr. Park said: "Even a child would know that it is aimed at making our national defense powerless and virtually disarming us for the purpose of invading the South at an opportune time for communitization of the whole nation."

He charged that, besides using "camouflaged tactics," North Korea was pressing the treaty plan for propaganda purposes, to claim that "while they desire peace, we in the South do not."

Protester Killed By U.S. Woman's Car in Saigon

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The wife of a U.S. government official drove her car through a crowd of angry demonstrators outside the U.S. embassy today, killing a Vietnamese man and injuring a Vietnamese woman, U.S. Embassy officials said.

Eyewitnesses said the woman tried to drive through a picket line out of the commissary compound in suburban Newport. She apparently panicked when the demonstrators stoned her car and jumped on it, they said.

U.S. officials identified the woman as Billie A. Stewart, wife of William Stewart, an accountant with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

South Vietnamese police took Mrs. Stewart into custody and an embassy official accompanied her as counsel. U.S. authorities said she would probably be granted diplomatic immunity.

The demonstrators, protesting wage cuts and layoffs at the commissary, kept the shoppers penned up in the compound for three hours while South Vietnamese police and troops and officials of the U.S. Embassy talked to them. The crowd dispersed peacefully late in the afternoon.

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LONDON THEATER

A Season for South Africa at the Royal Court

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 18 (HT).—The Royal Court Theatre once more deserves gratitude and admiration for its current South African season that takes in a play by Athol Fugard, "Statements After an Arrest Under the Immorality Act," opening next week, plus two remarkable collaborations between Mr. Fugard

Royal Academy Plans Impressionism Show

"Impressionism—Its Masters, Precursors and Its Influence in Britain" is the title of an exhibition by the Royal Academy of Arts, comprising more than 130 paintings and watercolors drawn entirely from public and private collections in Britain, which will be shown in the Diploma Galleries in London from Feb. 9 to April 23. The exhibition is, in a sense, a centennial celebration of the show in Paris in 1874 of the "Société Anonyme des Artistes, Peintres, Sculpteurs, Graveurs" that was one of the starting points of the impressionist movement. The exhibition will include a number of major French works from private collections, as well as English works that were forerunners of or influenced by the movement.

and two fine black actors, John Kani and Winston Ntshona. The first of these, "Sizwe Banzi Is Dead," was a success at the Court's Theatre Upstairs last year. Their other collaboration, "The Island," is equally compelling and a similar expression of humanity under oppression, of the ability of man to survive any number of humiliations and yet retain dignity and generosity of spirit.

It is a theme that could easily seem sentimental. As I watched "The Island," a line of (I think) Hemingway kept recurring to me: "A man can be destroyed but never defeated." In the context of these plays, that line rings true. They are celebrations, harsh and joyful, of spiritual victory.

More specifically, they are political plays, dealing directly with the oppression of black South Africans, making their point with devastating effect by showing how a rigid system of police control can warp lives and deny a people basic human rights.

"The Island" is concerned with two political prisoners. The title is a reference to Robben Island, a few miles from Cape Town, that forms South Africa's maximum security prison for African political offenders. It opens with a long mime scene that effectively suggests the back-breaking monotony of hard labor, before exploring the relationship between two prisoners who share a cell.

Their mutual dependence is altered when one of them receives news that his appeal

against sentence has been successful and that he has only three months longer to serve. It brings a reminder of what they had blotted out of their minds to survive—that there is a life outside the island where the restrictions are less.

"Sizwe Banzi Is Dead" is correlated to "The Island," making the additional point that all South Africa is a political prison to its black inhabitants. It deals, in part, with the passbook system that governs the movement of black South Africans.

Sizwe Banzi, poor, ignorant, and confused, solves the problem of not being able to live where he wants to by switching his passbook for that of a dead African, so gaining a small measure of liberty at the loss of his own identity.

Monologue

The play opens with a monologue, hardly related to what follows, but a brilliantly comic piece of social observation, an account by automobile workers of a day when Henry Ford came to visit the factory and everyone was issued clean overalls and instructed to smile. (Inevitably, the big boss arrives, takes a two-second glance at the work area, clean and regulated for his visit, and abruptly departs.)

In both plays the political content is implicit, depending a great deal on what attitudes the audience brings with it. (Both have been performed in South

Africa.) The nearest either comes to direct comment is a prison performance of "Antigone" in "The Island" in which Mr. Ntshona delivers a speech condemning the rigidities of state rule with moving conviction, despite being handicapped by a wig made of hemp.

The plays' devastating impact owes much to the performances of Mr. Kani and Mr. Ntshona, who have been professional actors for less than a year. They are contrasting physical types—Mr. Kani, thin, quick and nervous; Mr. Ntshona, slower, plumper—as classic double-acts tend to be. Both create an immediate emotional rapport with the audience, living proof as it were that out of degrading conditions men can emerge with their humanity intact. Both plays are object lessons in how much can be achieved by minimal means, two actors alone on an almost empty stage.

At the Greenwich Theatre, Jonathan Miller's production of Ibsen's "Ghosts" is spare, low-keyed, intelligent and effective. It is the first of a season of "family romances" (a title Mr. Miller has borrowed from Freud) of three related plays, the others being Chekhov's "The Seagull" and Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Each deals with the relationship of mother and son and each has a lesser theme a conflict between father and daughter. In each of the plays, the same actors will play the similar roles of Oswald-Konstantin-Hamlet, Mrs. Alving-

South African playwright Athol Fugard, whose works are being produced in London.

Ariadne-Gertrude, Manders-Triest-Claudius and so on.

"Ghosts" is, in many ways, the most relevant of Ibsen's plays, much more so than the spurious contemporary that women's lib has tried to discover in "A Doll's House." In part it is an effective demolition of the family as the source and inspiration of the past in present actions.

The production, framed by Patrick Robertson's set of vertical black uprights that suggest both a prison and the driving rain that so depresses Oswald, plays down the melodrama so that Ibsen's attack on old dead beliefs and obsolete ideas comes through strong and clear.

(There is, incidentally, in the program a marvelous quote from

Ibsen about the play: "I thought the time had come when a few boundary marks had to be shifted. And it was much easier for me, as an older writer, to do this job than for the many younger writers who might want to do something of the kind." Would that a few more older writers today took the same attitude.)

Irene Worth, as Mrs. Alving, often seems at odds with the rest of the cast, a tense performance that is sometimes effective but just as often not. Robert Stephens makes Manders almost sympathetic, a character who is unable to break out of the conventional limits of his time. Peter Eyre's nervous Oswald was passable but gave me early doubts about his forthcoming Hamlet. But it is an excellent beginning to an intriguing experiment.

ART MARKET

How Fashion and 'Necessity' Affect the Salesroom Prices

By Sourén Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 18 (HT).—In times of uncertainty, paintings and objects no longer in style do badly at auction.

This is particularly true of objects that in the 1900-1930 or under category. This sum roughly corresponds to the most that small-scale secondhand dealers will spend without hesitation. From the buyer's point of view, this means that there are bargains to be had provided one stays away from those categories and subcategories considered by dealers to be easily marketable.

For example, at a sale conducted Monday by René Audep at the Hôtel Drouot, in Paris, certain art nouveau objects sold for high prices while others were practically given away. There were two lovely, leaf-shaped vases, used for sweeping crumbe from a table. They were of pewter and had a design of molded leaves and corn—all in a beautiful flowing movement. Because they lacked a signature and had only a factory stamp (considered insignificant), they appealed to no one and went for a laughable 40 francs 40. In times of greater optimism, the price might have been three times higher. But turn-of-the-century pewter, even though it may be in mint condition, is out of favor right now.

In contrast, costume jewelry of the same period sells like hot cakes and seems to be as expensive as ever. At the

same sale there were two real brooches with a very elegant twisted-leaf motif, and a thin brooch in the form of a big scarab, made of some red substance vaguely like a ruby. It sold for 481 francs within an hour.

In the Arts Déco field, now the time to buy Sheffield plate (metal anglaise), which has now been very popular in France or is now at the bottom of the barrel. A very good set, including sugar bowl, cream pitcher, coffee pot, harking back to a style created at the end of the 18th century, sold for 334 francs. There are some quite extraordinary art deco contracts among objects that do not differ widely aesthetically. Sheffield plate or any other kind of plate is worth very little—except for big trays, even though the pieces may be decorated in exactly the same style and come from the same workshops.

A rose-neo-Louis XV winged dish (made circa 1870-1880) plus a half of the same piece made a mere 185 francs. Minge later a huge samovar fetched 475 francs—not a high price. Nothing was the 475 francs paid for a pair of two oval dishes and a matching round dish, all in simple good taste with a neo-Louis XVI beaded border.

In contrast, a large rectangular tray with a horrible round border, datable to the same period, brought a whopping 1,450 francs. Fluted trays of this kind have troubled in value since April 1968. Small dealers are apparently convinced that they can make quick sales with this sort of thing. But dealers would hesitate to buy the samovar—they might have it on their hands for a year or two before finding a customer.

If fashion plays a role, so does "necessity" in that objects that are thought to be needed in a household hold their own in a crisis while frivolities fall by the wayside. Large trays are considered "necessaries" while samovars are not.

This line of reasoning was borne out at a sale of furniture conducted by Antoine Adje, also on Monday and also at Drouot. A small marquetry occasional table with a round top in the Louis XVI style, dating to the late 18th or early 20th century fetched 406 francs—60 percent under the price it would have commanded several months ago. A very pretty, small rectangular table with a veneer of palisander and other woods, made in the 1870s, sold for 197 francs—half the going price earlier in the season. Both tables are fairly useless in practical times, being too frail to hold more than a cup of tea—even that is dangerous. Such tables are almost by definition wobbly.

A few seconds later, a low square table, of recent make and of English inspiration, came up for sale. Made of mahogany, it had semi-circular leaves on each side, typical of the furniture on transatlantic steamers between the two wars. It went for 1,044 francs, a very good price for an undistinguished piece.

Some Paintings

Finally, academic paintings by the less well-known artists, which are ordinarily sought by dealers with limited means, are doing badly now. In ordinary times, dealers buy them and stock them until a favorable market is created—right now, it's too risky.

Claude Robert sold a group of such paintings (seen in Monday's large number by one Adolphe Lahyre. Lahyre was fond of nude women reclining on the grass or clustering in groups in pools. One of the nudes went for 174 francs. Another scene, meant to be erotic by the standards of the time, was bought for 800 francs. Touch of eroticism, however, does not automatically multiply commercial value by two or three.

Surprisingly, several pictures were sold to a man in Chicago who had apparently sent orders to the auctioneer's office. An American bought, among others, some easel-pieces—a picture of "Cuffs" for 200 francs and another entitled one for the same price. The auctioneer could hardly conceal his glee as he loudly intoned: "Adjudé à Monsieur Sawitch de Chicago." More Americans like Mr. Sawitch of Chicago are lurking in the background, perhaps the market won't go into a slump after all.

U.S. Orchestra Calls In Soviet Conductors

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP).—Soviet conductor Gennady Rozhdestvensky will arrive in Los Angeles from Moscow Wednesday to conduct the performance of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, substituting for Josef Krips, who is ill.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles Music Center said that Mr. Krips, who is 72, has pneumonia and will be unable to conduct performances on Jan. 24, 25 and 27. The scheduled soloist in the performance is British mezzo-soprano Janet Baker.

Mr. Rozhdestvensky and his wife, pianist Viktoria Postolova, have scheduled an additional Los Angeles concert in which they will play two Mozart piano sonatas.

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INTERSEARCH CONSULTANTS

THE ART OF FASHION

Looking Back on the World of Paul Poiret

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 18 (IHT).—The Paul Poiret retrospective, which opened yesterday at the Musée Jacquemart André, goes beyond the usual nostalgic exhibition of great fashions.

It sheds light on Poiret's interest in art and the role he played in Dufy's career. Curator Julien Cain said that he accepted the exhibition "not only because of the dresses, but also all because Poiret surrounded himself with the greatest artists of his time, including Dufy, Matisse and Van Dongen."

"Poiret launched Dufy," echoed art critic René Barotte, who was responsible for the art side of the exhibition. "Dufy, the head of the Union Française des Arts du Costume, handled the fashion end."

And Mrs. Poiret approves. She said: "It's excellent. I'm very pleased with it."

Mr. Barotte, who spent 18 months gathering documents, said that he mounted the exhibition for sentimental reasons. "You see, my father had a fashion house in 1904," he said. "A year later, a tailor named Poiret opened shop next to him. Both men died destitute."



Bottles by Poiret's Martines, in the show at the Musée Jacquemart André, Paris.

ed in the show with a room full of rugs, pottery, fabrics, glassware and painted furniture. The museum was not terribly keen on having the Martines, but Mrs. Poiret insisted.

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Two Martine innovations had a permanent influence. One is the bar for the private house. The other is the sunken bathtub. Sacha Guitry, who ordered the first one, glittering with gold mosaic, cried: "Enough of privation!"

For the exhibition Mr. Barotte found paintings by Van Dongen, Dufy, and Segonzac. For the tapestries, the artist did for Poiret's barge, Délices. In 1911, Poiret also asked Dufy to design fabrics for him—and lost him a year later to fabric manufacturer Paul Bianchini, who offered his fabrics a dollar.

Poiret opened his school in 1911, installing the girls, aged about 11, in the top part of his Faubourg Saint-Honore fashion house. He gave them lunch and a bonus each time one of their designs was accepted.

Still, according to White, the Martine operation did not meet with universal favor. Cecil Beaton held Poiret largely responsible for the crimes committed in interior decoration. And the Duchesse de Grammont, who liked Poiret's triumphant colors in dresses, felt he made a mistake in transferring them to decor. "The painted furnishings of Martine were nights of bad dreams after eating potted hare," she said.

Asked what it took to wear her husband's clothes, she said: "A great deal of distinction and simplicity." One of the dresses on display, which the organizers prudently covered with a coat, is slung up the side to the waist. Mrs. Poiret was less bashful. She reportedly wore it with nothing underneath.

She was her husband's favorite model. "Sure, he liked to make clothes for me. But he, above all, liked to go out with a well-dressed woman."

Then, Mrs. Poiret brought up the school her husband founded. "It was the first one to have the idea of creating an art school for young girls."

That aspect of Poiret's work is included in the exhibition. The school was called Martine after Poiret's second daughter. The girls, Les Martines, are represented

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Arts Around Galleries In Paris and Rome

Paris

man, Galerie Daniel Tempion, 90 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Feb. 16.

Upright plastic slabs stand like monoliths in this large gallery. Seen at a distance their colors right call to mind a Pollock or a Kooning. Closer inspection reveals that Arman shoveled household garbage into plastic bags and poured transparent plastic over it. There is a constant interplay of seduction and repulsion that traps the spectator in a radox. For whom are these beautiful, disgusting, insulting monoliths?

at Ans d'Impressionnisme, Galerie Durand-Ruel, 37 Avenue de Friedland, Paris 8, to March 15. The Durand-Ruel gallery has organized this exhibition to honor a memory of its founder, the dealer to support the impressionists 100 years ago. Over works are displayed, most of extremely fine quality, including paintings by Monet, Manet, Degas, Matisse, Boudin and Cézanne. 18 works in all. All but one of these works are on loan from private collections, which suggests what a wealth of beauty and delight can be found outside the museums.

at Musée d'Art Moderne, 125 Rue Saint Antoine, Paris 4, to Feb. 11.

Brigitte Jones (1878-1953) was an extremely active and influential architect who introduced his impression of the Palladian style to England and left his mark on the exhibition organized by the British Council. It is something like a 6-foot-high art book that has been unfolded to form a labyrinth. Photographs, plans, books, original drawings and paintings are included and the whole thing calls for assiduous perusal.

at Galerie Yvonne, 5 Avenue de la République, Paris 11, to Feb. 11.

This fairly new Japanese gallery is starting off the year with show of some 15 works by Chaimoutine. The dates range from 1914 to 1971 and the works include some very good items—portraits, landscapes and still lifes.

at Galerie Dumas, 99 Quai de la Tourneille, Paris 5, to Jan. 29.

Dumas paints strips of color that are a play with chromatic gradations. Some paintings suggest a tumbling pile of dyes. In others, the colors are jumping across the canvas or go about the construction of some more static and symmetrical pattern.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Contemporanea, Parking lot, Villa Borghese, through February.

"Incontro Internazionale," which takes the responsibility for the colossal extravaganza called "Contemporanea" in the new underground parking lot that the



city of Rome found impractical for cars, says in a mimeographed sheet that the "manifestation of international level presents an exhaustive panorama of all experiences of the avant-garde from 1960 until today." An absurd statement.

Most of the Americans represented, for instance, were at their zenith back in 1960 and even then the importance of some was manipulated by powerful gallery interests. Judging by the arbitrary presentation of its own immediate past, the knowledgeable Italian public, which has seen many pieces over and over again in its own "avant-garde" shows, will be able to draw its own conclusions as to the international offerings and will not be fooled.

Market considerations and not interest in art as a cultural process have apparently motivated the promoters of this enterprise. The artists, however, seem to have been poured into it.

The Dines, Stellas, Nolands, Oldenburgs etc.—none of which have reached Rome before, it must be said—are neither recent nor do they look real under the funeral lighting. They look like pieces

bought to be remembered in an underdeveloped country and unloaded in an enormous, bargain basement. "Contemporanea" is a publicity stunt, if nothing else, for a pressure group of a few international galleries which tries to limit our knowledge with its parochial and self-serving outlook instead of amplifying it.

The dry lessons and exhortations by the art-language and conceptual artists—the ideological drawings, etc.—are relatively recent but are best concentrated on in the rarefied atmosphere of the most galleries especially conceived for them. They are lost in this vast shadowy field.

There is a section for photography, where Diane Arbus's cold voyeurism, her exploitation of freaks, exerts a political section and tables loaded with what is called "alternative information," and there are film, theater and music programs. The theater and music section, which started with La Monte Young, will continue with other Americans especially brought to Rome along with presentations from local theater groups and promises to be more lively.

The installation as a whole takes the cake in unpleasantness. As if the dank subterranean vaults were not oppressive enough, the public is snatched through a maze of chicken-wire partitions reminiscent of prison camps, which are there, their architect Sartore says, "so that the pieces of art can be seen in the best possible light. Maybe they do. If Rome had to be dug up again, what would they say when they found this?" Rauchenberg one of the exhibitors, wondered after the opening. As well he might.

Realists and Hyperrealists, Modus, 125 Via del Babuino, Rome, through January.

Here, apart from Hockney and Klapheck, the American photorealists are the most intelligent. Among them, there is Estes, with minutely detailed steel, glass and cement surfaces and highway and skyscraper exiles and the peculiar emptiness of hardware-store windows. Everett's glass doorknob, last seen at the Cultural Center show last January, is gigantic. And Siburny's Americans could become mildly fascinating and more convincing if it were not painted over photographs.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

ARTS AGENDA: Mozart in Salzburg

The annual Salzburg Mozart Week from Jan. 26 to Feb. 3, comprises a total of 18 concerts this year, among them two by the Vienna Philharmonic, one with David Oistrakh conducting and Paul Badura-Skoda as pianist and one with Horst Stein conducting and David and Igor Oistrakh as soloists, and one by the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields under Neville Marriner, with oboist Lothar Koch as soloist. Theodore Guschlbauer will conduct a performance of Mozart's instrumentation of Handel's "Alexander's Feast" with the Collegium Aureum Freiburg and the Salzburg Mozarteum and Cathedral choruses. There will also be a concert performance of "Il Re Pastore" under Leopold Hager, with Edith Mathis, Arleen Auger, Gona Schoenberg, Peter Scherer and Werner Krenn. The program also includes chamber concerts, sacred music in the Salzburg Cathedral, and a recital by the pianist Leonard Hokanson.

Schoenberg's "Pelleas and Melisande" and Bartok's "The Wooden Prince" will be paired with a new ballet program at the Deutsche Oper in Berlin Jan. 30. The choreography for the Schoenberg score will be Erich Walter, with sets and costumes by Heinrich Wendel. The Bartok ballet will be in the hands of a Budapest team, László Székely for the choreography and Gabor Focsi for the sets and costumes. The conductor for both will be Michael Heise.

The Skidmore College Chorus of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., will give a concert Jan. 30 at 2:30 p.m. in the cathedral of Reims, France. Admission is free.

Honegger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake" is being given a series of eight performances, ending Jan. 27, by the Lyons Opera, with Serge Baudo as musical director, and in a staging by Gaston Ben-Naim, with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp, and choreography by Vittorio Gelli. Claire Deluca is in the title role.

The Groupe de Recherches Musicales of the French Radio has scheduled three cycles of concerts in Paris through July. The first, under the title "Parole," began Jan. 16 and continues with

ART EXHIBITIONS

<p>Wally Findlay Galleries International new york - chicago - palm beach - Beverly Hills 2, av. Matignon - Paris 8</p> <p>EXHIBITION WOMEN IN ART ARDISSONE - ADNET DUCAIRE - NESSI SEGUIN Jan. 10 - Feb. 5 special showing</p> <p>BONNARD - BOUDIN - CAMOIN GUILLAUMIN - LEBOURG PICASSO - PISSARRO - VALTAT Tel. 226.70.74 Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.</p> <p>Wally Findlay George V Gallery LOUIS FABIEN Jan. 10 - Feb. 5 directrice: Poucette Hôtel George V - 225.35.30 daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.</p>	<p>Marlborough London Marlborough Fine Art Ltd. 39 Old Bond Street, W.1. Lynn Chadwick Recent sculpture. Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.</p> <p>Marlborough London Marlborough Graphics Ltd. 17-18 Old Bond Street, W.1. Galerie Artists Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.</p> <p>Marlborough Rome Marlborough Galleria d'Arte Via Gregoriana 5 Mario Nigro Opening 24 January 1974 Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Mondays 10-12.30.</p> <p>Marlborough Zurich Marlborough Galerie AG Villa Rosati, Glattnachstrasse 10 Marco Reili Daily 10-5. Sat. 10-4.</p>	<p>DURAND-RUEL 37, avenue de Friedland, Paris 8 - 359-06-74 HOMMAGE A PAUL DURAND-RUEL CENT ANS D'IMPRESSIONNISME 15 janvier - 15 mars</p> <p>SALONS DU CLUB INTERNATIONAL 38 Bis rue Fabert, 7e. ASUMAN YEGENAGA Turkish Painter January 15-31.</p> <p>CLUB INTERNATIONAL HOUSE Passage Dauphine, 30 R. Dauphine (6e) Anonymous Portraits by FITZOU Until January 31</p> <p>GALERIE 9 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts (6e) Telephone: 033-00-29.</p> <p>LEJOSNE January 13-February 7</p> <p>GALERIE MERMOSZ PRECOLUMBIAN ART 6 Rue Jean-Mermos (8e) - 339-02-44</p>	<p>LONDON ARTS GALLERY 22 New Bond St. London W1 01-493-0640</p> <p>20th Century Master Paintings SCULPTURE & DRAWINGS 15th-20th Century GRAPHICS</p> <p>LYONEL FEININGER GEORGE GROZ Watercolors and drawings December-January Bonnard, Chagall, Redon, Moreau, Klee, Schwitters, Picasso, Moore, Munch, etc.</p> <p>ACHM MOELLER LTD. 8 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9TE. Tel. 493 7811/4531. Cables: Moellert London W1.</p> <p>FELICITY SAMUEL GALLERY 16 Savile Row, W.1. Tel. 01-734-4537. AMERICAN PIECED QUILTS Until 25 January. Mon-Fri, 10-5. Sat, Tues, 3-5. Sun, 10-1.</p> <p>LEFEVRE GALLERY 18th & 20th Century Drawings & Watercolours on View Weekdays 10-5. Sat. 10-1. 30 Brunel Street, W.1. 493-1572 2.</p> <p>DRIAN GALLERY 87 Portico Place, W.2. CONTEMPORARY MASTERS Tel. 01-723 5479</p>	<p>Galerie Spink Bronzes, sculptures from India and Southeast Asia. Chinese ceramics, Jade. Tuesday-Friday 9-12.30. 2-6. Saturday, 9-4 Schiffstraße 12, Neuhofstrasse 8001 Zurich. Tel. 01-325422.</p> <p>VIENNA ALFRED KUBIN Exhibition of early drawings, watercolors, December-January 14. Illustrated catalogue: US \$7.50. GALERIE SHADINE Bachgasse 4, Folnerstrasse 1, 1010 Vienna.</p> <p>VENICE GALLERIA KAVAGNAN Piazza S. Marco 30-A. Tel. 705.521. Recent Acquisitions Alchimy, Appel, L. de Luigi, Marino, Lucci, Pignoni, Vassari. Sculptures by Connera.</p> <p>ROME OBELINCHI, U.S. ROMA 146 GROUP SHOW. SCHNEIDER Roma Mughetti 10. sculptures by MINO TRAFELLI.</p> <p>U.S.A. PHYLLIS LUCAS GALLERY Old Prints - Signed Graphics Publisher DALI Lithographs & other Artists. EXHIBITION: TRIBUNE TO DALI 981 24 Av. N.Y., N.Y. 10022 (524.34) Illustr. Color DALLI Catalog 91. Parisian 51.50</p>
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Trading		—1973-74—		Stocks and	Sls.	Net		—1973-74—	
High	Low	Div	In %	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

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MF Talks Fail to Get Accord on Oil, Reform

ROME, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Mid finance ministers today agreed to cooperate closely to fight the economic effects of their oil prices, but failed to reach any firm decisions on the issues which should be taken. The ministers of the Committee of 20—a group set up by the 12-nation International Monetary Fund to negotiate world monetary reform—had been studying a proposal by IMF managing director James H. Dineen for international borrowing arrangements to help countries pay their rising oil bills.

They agreed that this proposal for a new IMF borrowing facility, which would be used to provide loans to the oil-importing countries to the oil exporters, should be "urgently explored," according to a final communiqué.

But the communiqué also expressed reservations about the plan on the grounds that it posed operational problems and would only a partial measure in view of the magnitude of the balance-of-payments problems created.

Cautious wording

The cautious wording of the communiqué on this point appeared to reflect the thinking of a United States and West European group which took the lead during the two-day conference that opened on Jan. 17 in Rome.

U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz reiterated after the conference had ended that the United States regards the financial problems caused by the oil situation as "unmanageable for many countries, and that there would be a reduction in these countries' ability to pay for their oil imports."

As a result of the oil price rises, MF experts have estimated that the oil-consuming states could suffer combined balance-of-payments deficits of around \$65 billion a year.

Both the United States and West Germany have been arguing that the top priority at the moment is to get oil prices reduced, and West German officials have had harsh words here for what they see as the submissive attitude and "go-it-alone" tendencies of Britain and France toward Arab states.

Mr. Shultz also said he had been heartened by the warmth with which delegates had welcomed President Nixon's initiative in calling a conference of oil-consuming countries in Washington on Feb. 11.

He said that various proposals made here for making the conference a success, including a suggestion that finance ministers should meet in a series of sessions, would be reported by him to the President.

Mr. Shultz said he saw the Washington conference as the beginning of a process for putting a "cooperative umbrella" over the actions of both the oil producers and consumers.

The treasury secretary said the ministerial conference here had been a "decisive" meeting because it had laid out clearly both the future work program of the Committee of 20, and the problems faced in the energy area.

The conference in fact decided to wind up the Committee of 20 after a final ministerial meeting in Washington on June 12-13 when it would have completed its work on the main features of a reformed monetary system.

But the final communiqué implicitly recognized that there is now no possibility of implementing a complete package of new monetary rules because of the changed world economic situation.

"Priority should be given to certain important aspects of reform affecting the interests both of developed and developing countries, with a view to their early



H. J. Witteveen, head of the IMF.

implementation," the communiqué said.

"Other aspects of reform could be agreed with the understanding that their operational provisions be developed and implemented at a later date."

The meeting agreed in principle to establish new special drawing rights to act for a temporary period of around two years as the world's basic monetary unit, which would be valued in terms of a basket of national currencies instead of gold.

It was left to the IMF executive board to work out the composition of this basket, the effective interest rate which the new SDRs bear, and other outstanding problems, the communiqué said.

Council to Be Set Up

It was also agreed to set up a permanent council of 20 finance ministers within the IMF to manage and adapt the world monetary system, and to deal with sudden disturbances which might threaten it.

All Warhans, chairman of the Committee of 20, told a press conference after the meeting that the oil-producing countries had during the meeting shown they were willing to cooperate in finding solutions to the crisis.

U.S. Will Seek Steel Import Pact Renewal

But Legal Problems Are Delaying Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Nixon administration is expected to seek renewal of an international steel agreement with Japan and European steel-making federations later this year.

But U.S. officials and steel industry sources agree that renewal is a low-priority issue now and that unsettled legal questions would delay the State Department's initiative, even if steel producer groups abroad are ready to begin talks.

A decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington is long overdue on whether, as the Justice Department claims, the President has power to grant U.S. anti-trust law immunity to steel makers abroad who have agreed, in two earlier arrangements, to hold down their exports to the United States.

The Justice Department asked the court to overturn a lower court ruling that the steel arrangements, in effect, did not extend U.S. anti-trust immunity to producers in Japan and Europe who had accepted the quota arrangements for steel shipments to the U.S. market. No decision is yet in sight.

U.S. officials and representatives of foreign steel makers think that unless the appeals court or perhaps the Supreme Court upholds the position of the State Department, it would be difficult for U.S. officials to persuade Japanese and European steel producers to accept still another extension of the present arrangements through 1977.

U.S. steel producers want the agreement, expiring Dec. 31, 1974, to be extended and, if possible, broadened to include more steel-exporting countries.

But with world steel demand continuing strong and neither Japanese nor European producers expecting a much to the United States as quota limits provide, domestic steel industry leaders are not pressing for early U.S. government action on this question. U.S. producers also are aware that the State Department cannot take action until the courts clarify the legal issues.

The U.S. Commerce Department has forecast U.S. steel imports during 1974 at about 15 million tons (3,000 pounds each), compared with 1973 imports of more than 15 million tons. This prediction is made before the international oil crisis raised another question: Will a slowing of demand in other industrial nations and higher oil import bills cause the Japanese, Europeans and others to start shipping more steel in 1974?

At the close of 1973, John Roche, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said: "The steel import problem has receded, but not disappeared."

Stewart Cort, of Bethlehem Steel Corp., agreed.

"Temporarily, at least," said Mr. Cort, "imported steel isn't the problem it has been for quite a few years. Many steel users are finding that less foreign steel is available and also that it is now priced substantially above domestic steel."

From the viewpoint of Nixon administration trade policy-makers, any junking of the existing international agreement or court rulings blocking them from negotiating another pact later this year would create some additional problems for getting a trade bill through the Senate in 1974.

For the past several years, the claim of U.S. steel producers for mandatory steel import quotas, imposed by Congress, has died down, mainly because top steel industry executives have been satisfied with the so-called "voluntary" arrangements with the European and Japanese producers.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

El Paso Gas Pact Terminated

El Paso Natural Gas Co. says that a 1972 contract to purchase large quantities of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria has been canceled because El Paso did not receive the necessary authorizations from the U.S. government. However, the company says it has been invited to meet "in the immediate future" with officials of Sonatrach, the Algerian national oil and gas company, "to discuss a future course of action."

And it adds that an earlier contract for imports of Algerian LNG is not affected by the move. El Paso says the 25-year contract that was canceled covered imports of a billion cubic feet of gas daily. Applications for approval of the project had been pending before the Federal Power Commission since last April, but necessary approvals were not received by last Dec. 31. It says, at which time the 1972 contract became terminable.

Kawasaki Cancels China Project

Kawasaki Steel Corp. has decided to withdraw from a Chinese steel mill project because it failed to reach agreement on prices with the Chinese after many months of negotiation. Kawasaki cites sharp increases in the prices of many raw materials as a result of the energy crisis. The company had been expected to supply a cold

rolling mill and a galvanizing line to the Chinese as part of a 100-billion-yen (\$530 million) complex.

U.S. Auto Makers Plan Output Cuts

Sharply lower auto production is scheduled again this week by U.S. auto makers, with 13 of 44 auto assembly plants closed because of a lack of demand for big cars. Auto makers plan to build 123,135 cars in U.S. plants this week, off 33 percent from the 215,073 built in the year-earlier week. The sharp drop mainly reflects the idling of big-car assembly plants at General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. in line with previously announced plans to reduce big-car inventories or switch the plants over to making smaller cars.

Hoechst May Buy Stake in RWE Unit

Furberwerke Hoechst AG may take a share of at least 25 percent in the 100-million-mark capital of Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerk AG's (RWE) fully-owned unit Union Rheinische Braunkohlen Kraftstoff AG. Hoechst is a major customer for the unit's coal-based chemical products and a minimum 25 percent would correspond to Hoechst's interest in the company, an RWE spokesman says. The holding would not be as high as 51 percent, he adds. No date for the acquisition has been set.

While Dollar Declines Slightly

Price of Gold Leaps to Record in Europe

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Gold leaped to its highest price in history today while the dollar fell slightly on most major European markets.

Dealers in Paris bid gold up to \$127.27 an ounce, the highest price the metal has ever reached and more than triple the U.S.-set "official" price of \$42.22 an ounce. At the afternoon fixing, the ounce was set at \$126.83, compared with \$127.65 yesterday.

Zurich's big-volume bullion market priced it almost as high. Gold closed at \$130, a Zurich record and up from \$128.75 yesterday. London fixed its afternoon price at the same \$130 level, the highest fixing price on record there and \$1.85 above yesterday.

London dealers said orders flooded in from the Middle East and Far East during the afternoon. Paris dealers said trading was hectic. Two tons of gold changed hands in Paris today, half a ton more than yesterday.

Meanwhile the dollar sank slightly in most major markets while improving in lesser ones.

In Frankfurt, the dollar bought 2.82 deutsche marks at the close, down 1 pfennig from yesterday's close. In Paris, the

dollar was practically unchanged against the commercial franc at 4.97 francs and dipped 2 centimes against the financial franc to close at 5.1375.

The dollar also lost ground in Zurich where it was quoted in late trading at 3.3738 francs, down from 3.387 late yesterday.

But the U.S. currency gained a bit in London, where it was quoted at \$2.3377 to the pound, compared with 2.3191 yesterday, and in Amsterdam, where it closed at 2.855 guilders, up from 2.8495 the previous day.

The dollar also rose in Vienna, to 21.05 schillings, and in Milan, to 640.40 lire. Spain revised its "intervention point" effectively revaluing the dollar 1.2 percent. The dollar was worth an average \$7.985 pesetas today.

Euro Is Worth...

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3.1493	Belgian F.	47.7464
French F.	5.7293	Italian L.	2.0372
Swiss F.	5.2067	Irish P.	0.7887
Line	734.0235	Lux. F.	47.7464
Guider	3.3724	U.S. \$	1.7155

Move to Circumvent U.S. Order Seen

Alleged Vesco Assets for Sale in Bahamas

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ).—Some major Bahamian assets allegedly controlled by fugitive Robert Vesco are to be sold under agreements that raise questions in the minds of U.S. and Canadian securities regulators.

The doubt inspired by the pending transactions is whether control of General Bahamian Cos., Value Capital Ltd., and perhaps other concerns would pass to persons completely independent of Mr. Vesco.

So far, the regulators say, there is little evidence to suggest otherwise. But it is understood that the purchasers, a group of prominent Bahamian businessmen associated politically with the government headed by Premier Lynden O. Pindling, are borrowing \$2 million of the \$4 million down payment for 88 percent of General Bahamian from Mr. Vesco's chief business associate, Norman P. Leblanc.

The apparent leader of the Bahamian businessmen, Sen. Sydney C. Carroll, says the group has "no connection at all" with the Vesco camp. But he declines to answer any questions about the proposed transactions and their financing. "This agreement is still under negotiation," he insists, and cannot be discussed until they are final.

However, shareholders of Security Capital Corp., an ailing Canadian company, nominally controlled by Mr. Leblanc, are to vote on Jan. 28 in Toronto, on the basis of somewhat limited information, on the proposed sale of its 88 percent interest in General Bahamian to the Pindling group or a total of \$7.4 million. At last March 31, Security Capital valued its investment in General Bahamian at \$7.3 million.

Mr. Vesco, who is under indictment in the United States in obstruction of justice and fraud charges, last month defeated efforts by the Justice Department to extradite him from the Bahamas.

In the past, Mr. Vesco has denied any connection with or au-

thority over the companies involved in the pending transactions. Mr. Leblanc, an expatriate Bahamian accountant, purportedly controls them through a chain of holding companies with names such as Fairborn Ltd. and Global Holdings Ltd. Mr. Leblanc is also a principal defendant in the civil fraud suit brought against the Vesco group by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The SEC contends that Mr. Leblanc and his company are tools of Mr. Vesco in the alleged looting of \$224 million from four former mutual funds managed by the almost defunct IOS Ltd. Mr. Leblanc and some of his companies were found in default for failing, on jurisdictional grounds, to answer the SEC complaints against them in New York. A federal judge appointed a receiver to take charge of the companies and their assets, with authority to begin legal action in the Bahamas for that purpose.

The current maneuvers became known when Security Capital announced the agreement to sell its controlling interest in General Bahamian to the Pindling group, a leading retail and service business in the Bahamas, but has been badly hurt financially by

owning 45 percent of the unprofitable Sonesta Beach Hotel. General Bahamian is the principal liquor importer in the Bahamas and also owns auto dealerships, pharmacies, and a computer service concern. In its fiscal year ended last March 31, it had sales of about \$20.5 million, but a net loss of \$3.3 million after the extraordinary write-off of its \$3.1-million investment in the Sonesta Beach Hotel. However, General Bahamian earned \$322,788 in the fiscal six months ended last Sept. 30.

Value Capital and International Bancorp were spun off from once mighty IOS, according to the SEC, as part of the scheme to mislead the IOS funds. Both are subject to the receivership order issued by the federal judge in New York.

Value Capital controls real-estate interests around the world, and those in the United States have been taken over by the receiver. International Bancorp controls Bahamas Commonwealth Bank Ltd., of Nassau, the pivotal concern in the Vesco complex and in the fraud scheme, according to the SEC.

One purpose for a transfer of ownership of the assets to other parties could be to complicate the U.S. receiver's efforts to take them over, regulators say.

Company Reports

A.O. Smith			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	142.7	133.0	
Profits (millions)	3.42	2.06	
Per Share	0.70	0.42	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	510.5	492.3	
Profits (millions)	15.16	10.84	
Per Share	3.08	2.02	

Chase Manhattan Corp.			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	445.2	442.6	
Profits (millions)	1.41	1.33	
Per Share	0.44	0.40	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,614.1	1,528.1	
Profits (millions)	45.1	44.6	
Per Share	1.13	1.09	

Confidential Illinois			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	235.49	222.35	
Profits (millions)	1.48	1.30	
Per Share	0.46	0.40	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	856.21	878.13	
Profits (millions)	25.00	24.54	
Per Share	0.62	0.61	

Confidential Corp.			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	35.5	34.9	
Profits (millions)	1.31	1.24	
Per Share	0.33	0.31	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	131.2	120.1	
Profits (millions)	4.80	4.36	
Per Share	1.13	1.08	

National Airlines			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	105.26	95.25	
Profits (millions)	0.82	0.06	
Per Share	0.08	0.01	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	305.38	283.65	
Profits (millions)	9.83	0.22	
Per Share	1.13	0.08	

Norton Simon			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	420.8	380.5	
Profits (millions)	22.08	20.51	
Per Share	0.46	0.43	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,783.1	1,726.4	
Profits (millions)	114.80	107.53	
Per Share	0.72	0.78	

Ralston Purina			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	177.6	161.5	
Profits (millions)	22.02	19.16	
Per Share	0.62	0.55	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	700.4	601.6	
Profits (millions)	60.53	39.82	
Per Share	1.51	0.97	

Stamper Chemical			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	158.7	131.2	
Profits (millions)	9.80	8.20	
Per Share	0.88	0.82	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	621.1	542.5	
Profits (millions)	46.4	35.5	
Per Share	4.68	3.35	

Union Camp			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	193.7	156.2	
Profits (millions)	15.42	10.33	
Per Share	1.02	0.68	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	750.4	601.6	
Profits (millions)	60.53	39.82	
Per Share	4.01	2.67	

Wells Fargo & Co.			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	111.95	111.40	
Profits (millions)	0.61	0.61	
Per Share	0.12	0.12	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	444.12	439.08	
Profits (millions)	2.25	2.10	
Per Share	0.45	0.42	

Whittaker Corp.			
	1973	1972	
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	271.0	124.3	
Profits (millions)	2.94	0.88	
Per Share	0.15	0.03	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	652.7	526.3	
Profits (millions)	5.69	7.04	
Per Share	0.32	0.30	

U.K. Prices Soar 10.6% in Year

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Retail prices in Britain in 1973 rose faster than in any other previous 12-month period on record, the government reported today.

Retail prices shot up by 10.6 percent. This was more than in any year since records began in 1962.

The government report said inflation abated somewhat toward the end of the year and December's rise of 0.7 percent was the lowest in four months. But it warned of more price rises in future as increased prices of raw materials and higher wages worked their way through.

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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02157
Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

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BLONDIE

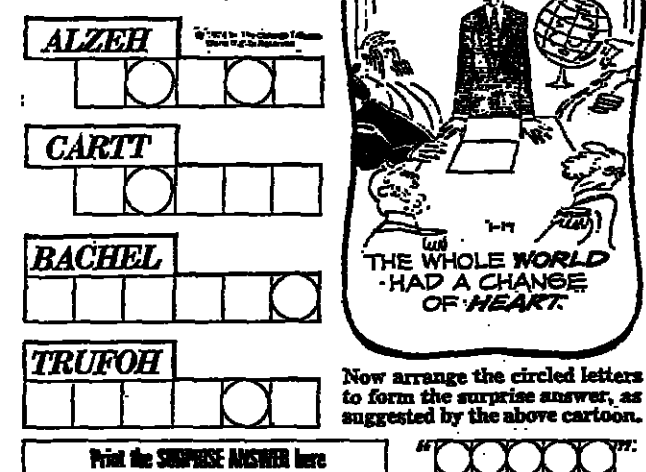


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: JADED CHAIR FINCH GATHER

Answer: What a surprise gets for making foot smaller--A FEE

- ACROSS**
1. Orichalcum
 2. Part of Vietnam
 3. College degree
 4. Musical accent
 5. Thanks
 6. Unsettled view
 7. Waterfall in Scotland
 8. Hard nut
 9. Crystal globe, with 22 and 116
 10. Italian city
 11. Swiss for hippo
 12. Kind of hippo
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- DOWN**
1. Absorbent
 2. Nautilus shell
 3. Noted tourist
 4. Wader
 5. Axiom
 6. Most fancy
 7. Pennsylvanian
 8. For once, Abba
 9. Cuckoo
 10. Riddle, in law
 11. White, in law
 12. Author of "The Idiot"
 13. Acre
 14. Kind of hippo
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BOOKS

THE AGE OF THE AVANT-GARDE

By Hilton Kramer. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 565 pp.

Reviewed by Vivian Raynor

HILTON KRAMER has spent most of his working life interpreting art for publications of various kinds--from Art Forum to The New York Review of Books to Playboy--but since 1968 he has been most prominent as the art news editor of The New York Times. "The Age of the Avant-Garde" represents 15 years of combat--a formidable enough achievement even if it had not also produced a history of modern developments. Grouped under such headings as "Contemporaries," "Americans," "Germans and Other Northerners," the dissertations reach also into photography, the work of other artists and the endless political and social humbug behind scenes. These last are among his most devastating contributions, both passionate and scathingly witty.

Unlike such forebears as Clement Greenberg and Harold Rosenberg, whose critical promotion of abstract expressionism was almost as important as the painting itself, Kramer has never been part of a movement. It would be out of character for him to subscribe to a philosophy based on technique. Seeing art as a metaphor for life, he measures it according to humanistic principles. The content of a work is, on the whole, more important to him than its surface; that is, he is willing to sacrifice some stylistic fidelity if he feels the artist is striving to illuminate some common human experience. An acute sensitivity to intent enables Kramer to respond to oeuvres as diverse as, for example, those of Matisse and Soutine, or David Smith and the early Claes Oldenburg. This, and a facility for setting personalities and works in historical perspective, makes him a valuable and informative commentator.

The disinterested reader, reasonably informed on art, could scarcely question Kramer's principles of criticism, but he might occasionally dispute their application. It is logical for him to oppose art that destroys tradition without offering an alternative too much for most of the modernism serving from On champion anti-art. However, in his revisionism from anarchism, Kramer may rule harshly on individuals who should, perhaps, be treated at least as borderline cases. An example is Jackson Pollock, whose work he sees largely as a decorative evasion of painterly responsibility by a chaotic personality. My own feeling is that, disorderly as Pollock's life was, the canvas was the one place where he attempted (and achieved) equilibrium.

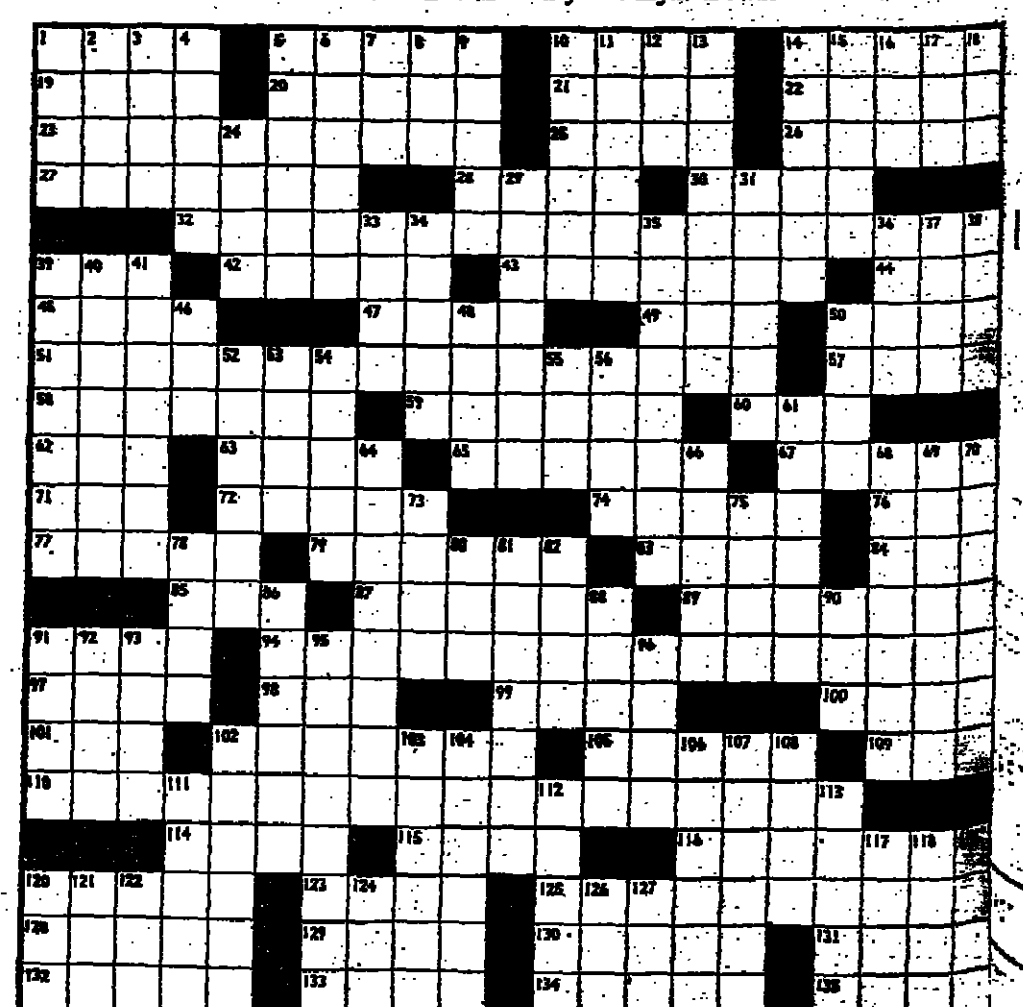
It is also difficult to agree about some of the people Kramer praises, such as Philip Pearlstein, one of our leading figurative painters. Certainly he can be said to have made history, if only for turning to representation when the despotism of abstract expressionism was fiercest. His erotic realism has also been very influential. Nevertheless, the urban, keyhole character of his inspiration is shade too specialized to qualify him as a master. But dissent here centers on taste, so it is more appropriate to invoke a remark made by Kramer in another context, to the effect that a critic's taste is his least.

Kramer doesn't ask art to regress--only to recognize the party is over. "For the sake of innovation, which is the avant-garde's last, best hope, can only satisfy an existing taste and minister to its empty prejudices." He is asking for another revolution, where the fragments of art can be reassembled into "meaningful shapes."

Vivian Raynor is art critic of The New Leader. This review is abridged.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

OBSERVATIONS--By Adelyn Lewis



- DOWN**
33. Shells, in France
 34. Antiseptic Var
 35. Instruments of knowledge
 36. Kind of creek
 37. Lawn gear
 38. On -- uppers
 39. Inform
 40. Segue's -- surreal
 41. Author of "The Idiot"
 42. -- Abba
 43. Dripping
 44. Kind of hippo
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